# PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

SALUTATION OF THE CHRISTIAN. The Rev. Henry M. Sauders, in the Central Baptist Church: One of the marked characteristics of the New Testament is its goodwill. It demands that we wish well not only to our friends but also to our enemies. Benevolence and beneficence should go together; the one wishing well, the other working out that wish. The joy of the Christmas and New Year holidays comes from the Advent of Christ, when the angels sang "goodwill to ward men." The feeling of kindliness that has actuated men during the past week has been stereotyped into the salutation, "Happy New Year!" Here is John's salutation: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest presper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth." This is a prayer, as is, or should be, every wish. If the principle of this greeting were to obtain in God's government here, if we were to pray that our temporal prosperity be equal with our piritual well-being, what a condition of affairs there would follow. Here's a great brawny giant of a man; if how puny he would suddenly become! If spirituality poverty should mean material poverty, how many allionaires there would be begging on the roadside On the other hand, many now poor in body would move out of garrets into mansions. But things more out of garrets into mansions. But things are not so regulated here. In the other world a man's external condition will correspond with his spiritual spiritual health is more important than physical. It is characterized by Christian peace, absence of trouble, as a health body feels no pain. Also, by Christian purity of thought and affection and word. The mind must reject impurity as the body does poison. Some Christians are not sick, but are enervated; they live on the borders of the world, not "strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." Again, the Christian must be active to be spiritually well. Sleep is not death, but a sleepy Curistian, as concerning the amount of good he does, might as well be dead.

THE OCTOLOGUE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE OCTOLOGUE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church: There are eight beati-tides at the beginning of the Sermon on the Mount. I hink they are placed at the forefront as a sort of vignetic or frontispiece, portaits of the complete man. As we read them over our first thought is "How utterly unlike the description of a complete man that the world generally would give!" If we asked the average man to write eight beautitudes, they would run somewhat this way: "Biessed are the rich, for they can buy everything they please. Biessed are the powerful, for they have a good time. Biessed are the powerful, for they have a good time. Biessed are the amart fellows, for they have their own way. Biessed are the smart fellows, for they came it over the greenhorns. Biessed are the unfeeling, for they have no sentimental qualms. Biessed are the libera-minded, for they can knock down opposition. Biessed are they that get the world's praise, for they have an easy life." I think that the great majority of men would sign these beatitudes, and then show their gincerity by doing their best to occupy the position of these biessed ones. The Christian is "poor in spirit." That, is he recognizes the fact that he has nothing in himself to present before God. Here is the Joundation of true religion. The Christian is a "mourner," one who weeps in secret over his sms. The Caristian is "meek." What is that I it is the quality of Christ, who was to come as Zon's king meek, and (as a tokun of it) lowly. The Christian "hungers and thirsts after righteousness." The soul that simply wants to get to Heaven at last is not a Christian. It is the soul that wants to be holy that is a Christian is "pure in heart." He does not profess to love purity and then, with the excuse of art of fashion, nurse the imparity of his imagination. The Christian is a "percented for righteousness' sake." The world will always hate a true Christian. They will leave thim alone, as long as be favors their heatres and bails and Sunday newspapers, but the moment he opposes these Satanie devices, they will alway the another of the order of the christian who is ever persecuted! He must be a dun't don once think they are placed at the forefront as a sort of vignate or frontispiece, portaits of the complete man. As THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King, of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church: To the thoughtful, to live as though man believed himself to be immortal in lestiny, and at the same time conscious of mortality, is destiny, and at the same time conscious of mertality, is highest wisdom, and happiness and usefulness. Such life will rejoice in light and brightness and mature in shades and darkness. Wisdom only reveals itself when we think of our mortality solverly, and alighe same time appreciate the charms and duties of life rationally. Entering upon a new era of time in probationary pilgrimage gives rise to various emotions, the character of which will exert a determining inducate upon that pilgrimage. The future year is separated from us by a vell that no eye can pierce and no hand remove; and in this hiding of the future is one of the highest evidences of the goodness of God. When we review the past year, many must centess, that had they known in advance what was in store for them, they would have been robbed of the loys of hope and realization; or they would have been disheartened and discouraged in the face of sorrows and burden-bearing. While all thoughtful sonis will be sitred by the memories of the pay, and will try from these to conjecture what may be, new will approach the future with eißotions as varied as their individuality. The aged will be apprehensive. The young will dream of victory, and honor and pleasure. The weak will be natiated. The strong, flushed with healthful life, will be impatient for the context. Some will stumble before the possibilities of another year when they think of the llons in ambush. Fear will cause trembling, but faith and hope will inspire courage while they take hold of the word of film to whom the future is known; and who has said "I will never leave thee," and "my grace is sufficient for you." The present alone is ours. The present given to God and truth and righteousness, the future can contain no perilous surprises. All God asks of us for our well-being and for His glory is fidelity in this moment. All Satan asks of us in order that ne may securely possoes us, is that we throw the present moment toward hell.

CONSECRATE AND CONCENTRATE.

The Rev. James Chambers, of the Calvary highest wisdom, and happiness and usefulness. Such

The Rev. James Chambers, of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Madison-ave, and One-hundred-andthirteenth-st., after showing the Biblical use of the term "consecration," said that consecration involved separation unto a holy purpose. This must be vital as well as formal. Taking a prescription will not do alone, it must be followed by vital results. There is afrantage in formal consecration. It is well to "set your hand and seal to it, that of such a day and such a month and year and at such a place, on full consideration and serious reflection, you come to this happy resolve, that whatever others might do, you would serve the Lord." A brief review of results will evidence the wisdom of such consecration. One result will be found in the development of assurance of faith; another, in the sense of joy which it produces; another, in these for usefulness, because the useful man is the man whose powers are consecrated. No better motto can be found than "Consecrated and Concentrate." The consecrated man will be fruitful in expedients in overcoming obstacles. We have a good, quaint illustration in the action of the last who said,

Put the plate on the bench beside me neve. separation unto a holy purpose. This must be vital as

good, quaint illustration in the action of the lat who said,

Put the plate on the bench beside me here.

And the plate was placed, for they thought he meant

To emnty his pocket of every cent.

But he stood straich up and he softly put,

Right square in the mulat of the outs—his foot,

And said with a sob, controlled before,

I will give myself—I have nothing more.

Self-consecration is the very essence of corporate
strength. The utility of the body lies in the unity of its
parts, hence the church whose individual members have
imitated what the lad's action illustrates is a corporation of power.

GOODNESS AND MERCY EVERY DAY. The Rev. R. W. Kidd, of the United Presbyterian Church: The man who can accept the Paulmist's declaration in his own heart and take it as his own, "That goodness and mercy shall follow him all the days," his life," truly has need of no other earthly comfort. If he will rest in security let him rest in God's promises. This goodness is God's and freely given. This mercy is from God and graciously shown. This goodnes is revealed in a shepherd whose only caregis for his flock's weifare. It is revealed also as from a king who prepares a royal banquet to which all who come are havied to become guests. Invited to come as guests they are annothed with oil upon their heads and sent away kings. Goodness and mercy attend the believer as guardian angels softening his way, easing his troubles as they rise up grantet him "all the days of his life." They throw no light into the future. But the pliggin has no need for light. If goodness holds him by one hand and mercy by the other, what meed has he to know the future? Faul was told "My grace is sufficient for blee." Every believer is told "goodness and mercy thall follow thee," not follow thee in prosperity and closer these in the dark storms of adversity. When all other comforts have flown—when human sid is impotent—then "I will be with thee" will be glorious comfort. Mercy and goodness may be in disguise, but only believes and God's promises will stand fast, "for the mountains shall depart and the hijis be removed; but my kindness thall not depart from thee, saith the Lord."

LOSS OF GRAND OPPORTUNITIES. "That goodness and mercy shall follow him all the days of

The Roy. W. T. Sabine, of the First Reformed Episcopal Church: Ahab, the King of Israel, lost a great opportunity. He had allowed the King of the Syrians. whom God had appointed to otter destruction, to escape sut of his hands. A prophet of God was sent to him to bell him: "Therefore thy life shall go for his life, and his people for his people." The teaching of the text is: through undue attention to other things the weightlest responsibilities and grandeat opportunities are lost. By a law of our being, the deeper we plunge into any pursuit the atronger is its hold upon us. Passion and lust are not leasuned by indulgence. The chains of habit strengthen, do not weaken with time. Pampered self-ishuests mere inexorable in old are than in youth. It is easy to bend sapilings, but not to bend trees. Our impressions, feelings, tendencies, strengthen, stiffen, crystallize as we grow old. How rare to see a mature or aged man stepping out from the world to give himself to Christ. An eminent divine has said that during the thirty years of his ministry only three persons beyond the age of fitz sought salvation through thrist. Each year of irreligion brings a crust over the soul; makes it more and more callous, less and less sensitive to appeal. A man may be doing much to adorn his home, to promote art, to solve social and civil problems, butcan he say as the old year departs and the new les agomes, one year less of the cross, one year nearer the crown. Neglect is farail or its character. While the bann was busy, absorbed in the thick of the battle, his prisoner escaped. So with us, while absorbed in the vasiness and concerns of the world, the captive opportunity has escaped. We have left undone many things thich we ought to have done, which we intended to do.

SCANDAL AND THE GOSPEL. out of his hands. A prophet of God was sent to him to

SCANDAL AND THE GOSPEL. The Rev. Dr. B. F. DeCosta, Church of St John, the Evangelist: "Seandal, ancient and modern, in its relatop to Christianity." Christianity does not seek con-tealment. It has nothing to fear from the truth. Tho riters of the New Testament show the same undeviating fidelity to history which characterized the writers the Old Testament. Whatever seemed against Christ-

laulty was set down. The crime of Judas, the disgusting moralities of the Corinthian disciples are all recorded. The scannals found in connection with religion to-day, like those found in the Bible, bear no relation to Christfamily. The truth or falsehood of it is not to be judged lamity. The truth or falsehood of it is not to be judged by the faltures in the lives of poor human beings. Infinite harm is done to religion by scandalous living, jet there is no more connection between had morals and religion than there is between the clouds and the sun. The clouds may obscure the sun, and impure lives shut out the view of the Gospel, yet the Gospel remains. like the sun bahind the clouds.

The Rev. Dr. Tuttle, rector of St. Luke's Church, which was burnt out on Saturday, and his assistant, the Rev. Charence Duck, assisted in celebrating the Holy Communion. Dr. De Costa has offered the use of his church to the people of St. Luke's.

BEGINNING THE WEEK OF PRAYER

BEGINNING THE WEEK OF PRAYER. In accordance with the recommendations of the Evangelical Alliance, the annual Week of Prayer began yesterday. The text suggested for sermons yes began yesterday. The text suggested for sermons yesterday was in Luke, xix., 13: "Occupy Till I Come." Fo-day the subject is "Praise and Thanksgiving", the reasons assigned for this being: "For the Spirit of Prayer vouchsafed to us; for all the bounties of Providence; for God's long-suffering goodness in that He has not taken away His Holy Spirit from us on account of our little faith and many provocations; for His faithful promises in Christ Jesus; for continuing and multiplying opportunities of proclaiming His gospel of grace; for the progress of Christiau missions among Jews and Gentlies, and the free course given to the Word of the Lord, notwithstanding all the opposition of infidelity and abounding iniquity." The special meetings for the week under the suspices of the Alliance will be held each day, at 4 p. m., in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and the leader to-day will be the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, of the University Place Presbyterian Church.

Special meetings will also be held in the Central Presbyterian Church and the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

PASTORS FAVORING THE HALF-HOLIDAY. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

Among the clergymen who spoke vesterday in favor of the Saturday half-holiday movement was the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who said :

Before I proceed with the subject of my text there is a matter of grave importance which has for some months been much in my thoughts, of which I have spoken to not a few of you privately, and which, on this text Sanday of another year, I am anxious to bring before you in this most public manner. The matter to which I refer is commonly known as the Saturday half-holiday movement, and its object in brief is to have our stores closed at noon, or 1 p. m., on Saturdays. That one class, at least, will greatly benefit by such a movement there can be no doubt. When you consider the thousands of men and women, young men and maideas, who at present, from an early hour on Monday morning to a late hour on Saturday night, are employed, and that for the most part on their feet in these stores, you can readily see what a boon it would be for them to be allowed the afternoon of Saturday as a time for rest and recreation. I myself happen to know not a few of these employes, and I know how phy sically and mentally tired they are by Saturday night. I plead, therefore, on behalf of this movement, in the first place, on the score of the recreation and rest which would thereby be afforded to this class.

But there is another and not less important motive which promote needs of the second of the which promote needs of the second of the stans. Before I proceed with the subject of my text there is

on the score of the recreation and rest which would thereby be afforded to this class.

But there is another and not less important motive which prompts me to sympathize with this question, and it is this: If we can but give to these persons the time for rest and recreation on the affernoon of Saturday it will do away with that all too plausible demand which is being pressed for the opening of inuseums and each like places on the Sunday, as they will be able to visit them on Saturday, and then, of course, having been refreshed on Saturday, they will assuredly be the more willing to come to worship God on His day. I must say my tongue is almost tied when I try to urge a young girl to come to church on Sunday morning who has to be hard at work in these stores from Monday morning till Saturday night. Now, I am not asking you, my parishioners, to help to bring about a state of things which will be either distanteful or injurious to the employers of this labor. The committee who have the matter in charge assure me that they have been most courteously received by the employers upon whom they have called, and they have been assured by some of the largest employers of labor that they are perfectly withing to close their establishments every Saturday afternoon throughout the year, providing that the movement can be made fairly general and that it shall not be an inconvenience to their customers.

Thus, you see, the key of the position is in the hands of your shopping sometime during the week before noon on Saturday you will solve the question. Shall I be asking too much of those Christian people within sound of my ovice to-day if I ask you, in the name of Him who was so thoughtful of others in like positions with your selves, If ask you in the name of Him who was so though the compliance of the came down from heaven to save them, if I ask you in the name of Him who was so though the propose of the came down from heaven to save them, if I ask you in the name of Him who was so though the one of the confident there is not But there is another and not less important motive

Edward Johnson, chairman of the Half-hollday Committee, and a number of assistants were at the St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church, at Sixthave, and Twenty-third-et, at the early morning mass yesterday and remained there during the forenoon giving outcirculars to the number of 5,000 to the church-goers. The pamphlets consisted of addresses from the goers. The pamphlets consisted of addresses from the committee and the interview with Thomas P. Rowland, printed in The Tribuxe of December 20, which has been circulated throughout the country. Other members of the Half-hold by Committee were at the Church of the interest. Leading news topics were as follows: Sacred Heart, No. 447 West Pifty-first-st., and St. Mary's

Roman Cathode Courch. No. 438 Grand-st., and in all
there were over 25,000 circulars distributed. The Rev.
Father Septier preached in the St. Vincent de Paul
Roman Cathode Church. He said:
The Saturday Half-holitay Committee desire again

Dome site. Discontent among manufacturers in

The Saturday Half-holitay Committee desire again, or all your attention to the movement which was attriced last summer, and they request your co-operation to secure its success. I am not only in favor of it, but the whole from Catholic Caurch and the Archbishop desire to see it put in operation. To do this it requires your assistance by not shopping on Saturday, and employers should give their neighby paying their employes their salaries on an earlier day in the week. The Rev. Father Brophy, in the Church of the Sacred

The Rev. Father Brophy, in the Charca of the Sacrou-Heart, said:

The half-holiday movement will be a great benefit to all of our people and it is hoped that all will comply with the request of the committee. To aid this movement it will be necessary for all who can to make their purchases for the week before Saturday. But that will require the co-operation of employers and it is hoped that they will give it.

The Rev. Father Hughes spoke in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in Grand-st., and he requested the em-ployers present to unite with the clerks and aid them as far as possible to perfect the work of making Saturday afternoon a holiday.

afternoon a holiday.

At the United Presbyterian Church at Seventh-ave, and Twelith-sts, the pastor, the Rev. R. W. Kidd, close of the services referred to his deep interest in the matter of giving the clerks a half holiday on Saturday, and urged his neople to do all their trading hefore noon on that day. He said that the success of the movement depended upon the willingness of the people to do this. Pamphlets were distributed at the door, one having earnest words of approval from Archideacon Farrar and the other containing the interview with Mr. Rowland. Several other clergymen commended the movement, among them being the Rev. L. P. Cumnins, Potter-Memorial Church, Morrisania; the Rev. Arthur Whitager, Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint; the Rev. Mr. Francis, Reformed Church, Greenpoint, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Baptist Church, Jorsey City Helghts.

Despite the disagreeable rain and fog the rooms of the McAuley Cremorne Mission, at No. 104 West Thirty-second-st., were well filled yesterday at

yesterday at the old brick German Evangelical Church in Houston near Forsythest. Many old men and women came from Brooklyn and Jersey City to attend the church, of which they were members nearly fifty years ago. Festoons in the German national colors were suspended before the pulpit from the crining withe on either side of the church the dates in letters of flowers, 1836-1886, Indicated the half century of the church. The Rev. Julius W. Gever related in German the history of the church at the morning service. In the afternoon addresses were made by former members to the Sanday school children.

school children.
Last night the service was conducted in English. The Rev. Dr. Taihot W. Chambers and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Reed addressed the congregation. During the week antiversary services are to be hald every might except Saturday. Among those who will speak will be the Rev. Dr. Jacob, West, secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions; the Rev. E. N. Cobb, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. E. Gutweller, J. M. Wagner and other ministers of the Reformed Caucoli.

CHRISTIANS INDEBTED TO THE HEATHEN. The old Reformed Church in the Ninth Ward was filled last evening with an audience of interested people drawn thither on the occasion of the tenth anni-versary of the Woman's Missionary Association of the church. Mrs. L. A. Davis, of Springfield, Mass., a mis-sionary connected with the American Board, spoke upon

Ine "Self-interest of Ausstons." She said that Christian people were more indebted to the heathen for the privilege of carrying to them the story of Christ than are the heathen indebted to Christians for their obedience to the command. "Go preach my Gospel."

At the close Mrs. Brown, of the New-York City Mission, spoke upon the duties of the churches to holde sufferers. This is one of the opening services ordinated by the Classis of New-York in the line of evangelistic work for the winter.

MR. BEECHER CONFESSING AN ERROR. HE TELLS HOW OFTEN THE WORD "RELIGION

OCCURS IN THE BIBLE. Mr. Beecher took half an hour yesterday norning in Plymouth Church in making announcements and personal explanations. He gave notice that daily prayer meetings would be held at 8 a. m. in the lecture room this week, and several neighboring churches would unite in the service.

The annual centing of the pews will be held at 7 p. m

to-morrow. Mr. Beecher said that the pews were rented and not leased, and any one was privileged to come as far forward as his means would allow, or go as far back as his exigencies demanded. There were 500 sittings in the church that were absolutely free, and that was as many as some churches had altogether. At the evening services, he said, few of the seats were occupied by those who rented them, as one good sermon a day was all a man could hold, and two poor ones were too much for anybody. As to the amount to be received for the pows, Mr. Heecher said that there had never been any attempt at puffice so far as he knew. The sum had varied with the years, sometimes going high and again becoming small. The money was not spent for freecoes. When a mission was built its walls were decorated, but the church was plain. The amount received for the pews cared for

was built its walls were decorated, but the cauren was plain. The amount received for the pews cared for 2,500 children in the three Sunday-schools, paid for the services of two missionaries, one in the Bethel and the other in the Mayflower, and for the services of a pastor, who, Mr. Beccher added, was second to himself only in preaching, and far superior in earing for the sick and suffering and those in need.

In personal explanation, Mr. Beecher said that two weeks ago he stated in his sermon that rightcourness was the central theme of the Gospel, and that as far as he recollected the word "religion" was not in the Bible. He hadn't get out of the church when a good brother told him where it was to be found in James, and at the evening service he corrected the mistake into which he had fallen. Now he spoke of it again to stop the letters which were continually coming to him about the matter. Something less than a million had arrived. They began to come the next day, and the circle had kept on widening, and now had reached the region of lown, and he supposed would spread to California. He didn't know that so many people read the Bible. One newspaper had said that he hadn't lost his witch, but had lost his Bible. The fact was that he did lost his watch and not his Bible. The fact won't "religion" occurred two times in the New Testament and not once in the Old, When he made an error he was ready to confess it.

Mr. Beecher's sermou was an exhortation to repentance, and he closed with an appeal to all who had determined to lead a new life with the new wear to join in the Lord's Suppor. He said that this invitation was somewhat unusual, but he would extend it to all who would thus make a sign of a new purpose.

The audience in the Masonic Temple at the neeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association yesthe disagreeable weather. A woman, called on the programme "Mrs. Judge Smith, of Colorado," spoke.

Brick" Pomeroy was then introduced. He said; The best work that a man can engage in is that which has for its purpose the betterment of humanity in general. I am going to be a useful citizen this year. I general. I am going to be a useful citizen this year. I voted the Democratic ticket has fail, and it needs propping up just as much as it did last year. I am good for 5,200 souls this year. 100 a week; and when I go to heaven and say to St. Peter, or who is at the gate: 'Here I am, and look at this great crawd I have with me.' I know that I shall get a ticket for a post office there, and it won't be a fourth-class one either. The average American citizen thinks more of an office than he does of God Almighty. When a man arrives at that state where he does not care for an office he is just becoming a useful man." The Rev. William F. Crafts, of the First Union Pres-Hall yesterday afternoon on the temperance question

DEATH DUE TO OFTUM-EATING.

A physician's certificate of the death of fustavus A. Chalybaens, a draughteman, of No. 391 Eighth-at, was referred by the Health Board to the Coroner's office yesterday. It stated that the man had been addicted to the use of optim for eight years, and that this habit had caused his death. He sied in convulsions yesterday and an inquest will be held.

### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday were letters from G. W. S. on Home Rule, Mr. Labouchere and Hodge, Sir Charles Dilke and the American Exposition; letters from Berlin about Mommsen, Von Trenschke, Koch, Schweninger Von Ranke and Curtius; letter from Paris about the decadence of the theatres; letter from London about "Stepmosities of Creole medicine; Current Anecdotes;

Dougsair, Discontent among manufacturers in Brockton, Mass.; the question of arbitration in Lynn. Formal abandonment of the strike in the Monongahela Vailey. in the captain of the schoolar Racer under bonds for scutting the vessel. The marriage contract of Millard Fillmore and his wife made public. Several persons burt in a fire in Binghanton, N. Y. Threatened strike of carpet weavers in Philadelphin. The Grand Jury condemning the dram shops of Chicago. Many Republicans in Altony to take part in the Sociakership contest, City and Suntingala. Linaries in a panic in the Essex County Issane Asylum. Treasurer Jordan took charge of the Sub-Treasury.

The County Clerk's indexes returned. A young woman unconscious in a hotel. Typing woman unconscious in a hotel.

Typing fever in a tenemont house. Gold value of the legal-trader silver dollar (412\frac{1}{2}\text{rans}), 77.56 cents. Stocks dull and fluctuating with a feverish tone, closing steady, if not

Copies may still be obtained at the office or by mail. Price 3 cents.

# THE COURTS.

CALUNDARS TO DAY CALUNDARS TO DAY,

SIPERME COURT, CHARRIS - Before Van Brant, J., Pirst
Manday motion calendar,

SUPERME COURT - STECIAL TERM - PART L. Before Lawrence, J. Nos. 1, 8, 10, 51, 20, 45, 55, 50, 60, 60, 67, 77, 80,
81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 86, 90, 91, 60, 60, 67, 77, 80,
81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 86, 90, 91,
81, PART SUBME COURT - STEELAL TERM - PART III - Before Van
Vorst J. - Nos. 431, 148, 278, 372, 380, 403, 418, 423, 432,
100, 455, 436, 437, 438, 339, 440, 411, 442, 443, 444, 446, 446,
447, 448,
810 PRIME COURT - CIRCUIT - PART I. - Before Barreit, J. Nos. 940, 1444, 1448, 1446, 1440, 1997, 1235, 1443, 1445,
1039, 1461, 1447, 8,
810 PRIME COURT - CIRCUIT - PART II. - Before Bonobus, J.
Nos. 766, 502, 656, 921, 656, 941, 921, 913, 944, 38, 1100,
1039, 850, 1059, 1506, 422, 1405, 1407, 1439, 1500, 1507, 1508,
1506, 2452,
SEPERME COURT - CIRCUIT - PART III - Before Andrews, J. Despite the disagreeable rain and fog the rooms of the McAuley Cremorne Mission, at No. 101 West Thirty-second-st., were well filled yeadersday at the celebration of the third nuniversary of the mission. General Clinton B. Fisk presided, and instituted the meeting by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity and prosperity by a few general rainarks allow the history and prosperity and the history and constant action to accomplish the end of his mission had exerted and is now exercing on individuals and sections both and exerted and is now exercing on individuals and sections by the home and exerted and is now exercing on individuals and sections both and exerted and is now exercing on individuals and sections by the history from personal experience which the mission had exerted and is now exercing on individuals and sections by the history and the history 2).
COURT OF GENERAL SISSIONS-PART II.—Before Judge Gildersiceve and Assistant District Attorney Bedford.—Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 29, 21.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETA EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 2-1230 p. m. -United States Four and a
Half Per Cent Bonds, 1143, Atlantic and Groat Western
First Morigage Trustees Certificates 333, do. Second
Morigage 123; Canadian Pacific, 643; Eric 274; do.
Second Cansols, 833; Humis Central, 1424; Morical
Ordmary, 264; St. Paul Common, 953; Now-york Central,
1003; Pennsylvania, 557; Reading, 113;
2 p. m.-Atlantic and Great Western Pirst Mortzare
Trustees Certificates, 384; do. Second Morigage, 124; Eric,
275. 3 p. m. - Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 80 frames 45 centimes for the account.
6 p. m. - I aris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 80 frames 52 y centimes for the account.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Turpentine dull at 34'2'.
BAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—Turpentine duil at 35c.
WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—Turpentine drin at 44'20.

# THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Jan. 3-P. M. The public debt statement, as published posterday by the Treasury Department, shows a reduction of the debt in December of \$9,089,540. But, taken in connection with the Treasurer's statement of assets and ilabilities, it may well be imagined that the reduction is solely due to a delay in suditing current bills. The Treasurer's statement shows reductions of liabilities from Novemher 30, for the Post Office department of \$100,000, ou account of disturring offices of \$4,000,000 and for Treasurer's transfer checks and outstanding drafts of \$5,006,000. Hence the "available" balance set down against the general debt is \$71,173,047 against \$62,002,051 on November 30. As no bond calls matured during the year 1885, the interest-bearing debt on January 1, 1886, is the same as it was on January 1885, but "the total debt less cash in the Treasury, after allowing for the fractional silver coins, which a year ago were counted as an available asset, and for the ads issued to the Pacific Railroads, not included then in the statement but now included, shows a reduction for the year of \$70,868,560. Of this sum, \$40,000,000 has been devoted to the purchase and hoarding of silver instead of to the payment of the interest-hearing debt Will the 80 cent silver dollar legislators contemplate this single arithmetical problem and comprehend that the money spent in purchasing sliver bullion might have been applied to the payment of \$32,000,000 of the 3 per cents and have reduced the annual interest charge \$950,000, heside saving the cost of coining the sliver, Yesteruny's statement compares with that of December 2, 1855, as follows: Interest-Bearing Debt.

Dec. 2, 1985, \$250,000,000 787,742,850 787,743,250 194,190,590 194,190,590 221,750 221,499 14,006,000 14,000,000 64,623,512 64,623,512 ... \$1,260,773.612 \$1,260,778.00 11,853,089 13,258,340 \$1,272,631,701 \$1,274,637,002 Total..... Old demand and legal-tender notes Certificates of deposit... Fractional currency Gold certificates Silver certificates Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity. \$3,569,105 \$3,447,475 217,086 202,213 \$3,786,141 \$3,649,688 Total .. \$1,833,857,832\$1,830,853,163 12,070,124 15,450,553 \$1,845,927,956 \$1,843,713,716 Total.. Less cash items available for \$231,452,595 \$229,210,017 reduction of debt Goldreserve held for the re-demption of legal tender

Debt, less cosh in the Treasury \$1,452,544,766 \$1,443,454,827 Fractional silver coin in the Fractional silver
Treasury 619,171
Minor coin in the Treasury ... \$23,536,481 \$23,323,275 Total unavailable cash ... \$23,536,481 \$23,323,275

The monthly statement of assets and Habilities of the United States Treasurer, as of December 31, shows an addition to his available balance from the amount given on November 39 of \$9,170,993, because of reasons before tree. The balance of gold, currency and deposits over the outstanding certificates was increased \$27,700,000; liabilities for treat finds, \$1,200,000. The silver balance was reduced \$114,000 and the liabilities for enterest finds, \$1,200,000. Less than \$250,000 fractional silver colus were put in general circulation during the month.

The following compares the statements of Novem-The following compares the statements of November 30 and December 31:

Net cash in the Treasury.....

Total deductions.

100,000,000 61,930,595

\$393,383,190 \$400,258,885

LIABILITIES.

Deposits for redemption of Nov. 31, 1885. Dec. 31, 1885. and of National banks failed, in liquidation and redemption for the Signature of National Education 1830,973,334 \$42,988,138 Deposits for the Signature of National banks noted. Barrier of Columbia deposits for payment of Interest, 134,020 Total of trust liabilities . \$53,344,304 254,542,950 General Liabilities, Interest due and unpaid \$1,825,231
Accured interest and oil debus, less amount paid.
Accurred interest on Pacific Railing disords - Pacific 1,635,118 3,640,658 1,957,105 Post Office Department's ac-24,013,222 3,901,475 8,041.729 \$14,801,967 Total general liabilities .... \$52,000,637 Grand total of liabilities ... \$105,915,001 \$90,314,026 Gold cost ortificates outstanding certificates outstanding certificates..... \$40,391,486 \$47,991,80 25,735,643 5,775,856 18,595,238 tional bank notes. posits in National banks

\$91,497,728 534,152,207 54,549,959 as given above. Available balance Deduct general or current habilities, as given above \$39,639,24 \$28,153,859 52,600,637 44,801,007 #5.162,719 Net available balance.... \$62,002,054 \$71,173,047 Total unavailable cash .... \$28,165,022 \$28,160,101 Total balance. . . \$30,407,070 900,342,148

Explanatory of the general statement the following tables abow the actual Treasory holdings and the amount of certificates outstanding against such adding of gold, legal-tender notes amusiver at the dates named:

on 04th. Certificates, \$2.0,.57,118 \$123,885,190 \$251,251,696 \$128,187,190 \$251,450,434 \$100,020,600 \$21,435,751 \$105,554,092 \$257,851,409 \$105,359,501

SILVER. Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31.
Dollars on hand. \$163.817,342 \$163.5-5,018 \$165.715,150
Builton on hand. \$240,530 3,585,005 3,780,041
cutstanding certial
Cates. \$93.146,772 92,702,642 93,170,465

Yesterday's weekly bank statement is chiefly interesting in showing that the banks begin the new year with loans \$12,000,000 greater than at the beginning of 1885, with a large total reserve, yet \$0,700,000 smaller than a year ago and with the deposits \$5,600,000 greater. These are encouraging features as they reflect a better demand for money and a smaller amount of full capital. The following compares yesterony's statement with those of the corresponding date of 1885 and 1884:

Jan. 5, 1884. Jan. 3, 1885. Jan. 2, 1886. Loans. \$211,355,000 \$227,887,700 \$330,002,800 \$500.00 \$27,877,000 \$37,877,000 \$37,877,000 \$37,271,100 Legal 4-nders. 27,822,500 \$37,255,3-0 \$28,005,700 \$10,000.00 \$11,398,300 \$76,000,000 \$11,398,300 \$9,979,800 The following shows the relation between the total re- 
 Specie
 467,877,000
 \$37,807,800
 \$89,721,100

 Legal-tenders
 27,822,500
 37,354,900
 28,898,200
 Total reserve... \$00,809,500 \$123,224,700 \$118,629,300 Reserve req'd \$2,487,540 \$82,204,075 Surplus ..... \$8,211,850 \$40,020,625 \$24,286,475 initio of reserve 27.50 36.74 31.44 The following is Saturday's statement in detail :

Banks, Loans. Specie, Tender. Deposits 

The bank exchanges at the New-York Clearing House and the stocks sold at the New-York Stock Exchange for the week of three pears compare as follows:

Week ended— Jan. 5, 1884, Jan. 3, 1885, Jan. 2, 1886, Exchanges... 4733, 243,016, 8520,568,478, 8008,087,107, No. abuse soid... 1,762,756, 1,353,257, 1,007,894

ancer. Subjoined is our usual table giving the highest, lowest and final prices and number of shares sold for the week, together with the final prices of a week ago, of fifty-four active or representative stocks: WEEKLY BANGE.

Actual sales Hig't, Low't Jan 2 26, Atlan & Pac Cenasta Pac do pref.... HP M & O St P M & O; do ex-div. 5.323 & St L 89,575

Total shares sold for the week ...... 1.607,804 The following were saturday's quotations for unlisted 

CLOSING PRICES OF ROSTON STOCKS

Bostos, Jan. 2, 1886. Thursday, To-day,
A. & Top, 1817s, 124%
A. & Top, 1817s, 124%
A. & Top, 1817s, 124%
Bestone Albany 170°2 170°4
Rostone Albany 170°2 170°5
Rostone Albany 170°5
Rostone Court 170°5
Rostone Rosto

1st mtg bonds 47% 40% Messrs, Charles Unger & Co. offer for saic a limited amount of Albany and Susquehanna consolidated 6 per RAILWAY EARNINGS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND. Month of Nov. 1884, 1885. Changes. Gross carnings. \$254,421 \$305,743 Inc. \$55,322 Operating expenses. 186,117 180,560 Dec. 5,557 Net carnings .......\$173,014 \$284,000 Inc. \$110,005 The following table shows the tons and percentages shipped by each of the railroads East from Chicago of four, grain and provisions for the week ended last Saturday in comparison with the same week of 1883

bit, per fam. Calculta Linguest, 438, bit, per querter. Laksont Cake, 27 58, 523 98, por tog: Refined Petroleum, 744,09 740, per gallou Spirits of Tarpontine, 24, 50, per certa Sperm OP, 253 per 100. Ross-Common, 58, 56, per certa Sperm OP, 253 per 100. Ross-Common, 58, 56, per certa Spirits Provisions-Lat. 338, 66, per certa for American, Sultar, 1 vs. 54, per cert, for Guba Comming a polarizing 930, and 148, 65, 215, 66, 57, 66, 57, 58, 91, 5258 96, Matter 24, 258, 66, Cochi Nat On-Ceptea 237 98, Cochin, 231 08

GRAIN AND . MARKETS. FEATURES OF NEW- 1 DIK DEALINGS.

There was little of significance in the grain specu ation on Saturday and business was light. Much guessiar was incluiged in as to the visible supply statement, due to-morrow, but the preponderance of views was that it would show a decrease in wheat. Experiers bought tamely all around, taking only 24,000 bushels of of wheat and 80,000 bushels of corn. Wheat options were weak and fell 1214 cent, but closed steady a shade above the lowest points and showing losses of 7821 cent as follows: January, 91%; Febtuary, 92%; March, 94%; April, 96; May, 975a; and Jane 984 cents. Cashcorn was 4 33a cent lower. The options moved languidly and ended with little change, but generally casier. Frices were: January 494, February and March, 49; April, 484, and May 484 cents. Oats were 42 28; cent better for cash lots. The options were 3; cent higher at 354, for January, 363; for February and 374; cents for May. Lard was without feature and closed a tride lower at \$6.40 for January, \$6.43 for February, \$6.50 for March, \$6.57 for April and \$6.64 for May.

The receipts of grain at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston Saturday were as follows: Wheat, 13,575 bushels; corn, 327,006 bushels; cats, 412,725 bushels; total grain, 442,705 bushels; flour, 27,581 barrels. At Chicago, Milwaukee and 8t. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 64,299 bushels; corn, 288,875 bushels; oats, 72,412 bushels; total grain, 425,586 bushels; flour 8,503 barrels. change, but generally casier. - Frices were: January 494.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (Special).-Hardly one. twentieth of the wheat and not one-hundredth of the local stock of hog product changed hands yesterday. It was estimated that about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat was estimated that about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and about 500,000 bushels of corn wentround. The wheat went almost altogether to Armour, although George C. Walker & Co. took some. The corn want to Wilmine, Bodman & Co. Of hox product there were no receipts going round. Wheat opened at \$\text{if } \text{j} \text{ cents for May and touched \$\text{if } \text{j} \text{ cents for May and touched \$\text{j} \text{ ls } \text{ wheat get into such strong hands. This uneasiness wore off, however, and for the rest of the day the feeling was bearish. There followed a drop of a cent a bushel.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. Another week at the Consolidated Exchange

closed on Saturday without any developments in the petroleum fields equal to the expectation of those operators who are favorable to—even anxious for—a decline in values. The conduct of the owners of the new ventures in the Kane district is not such as to strengthen the idea that they look for important results—certainly not of the magnitude to throw into the shade the influence of declining stocks and other encouraging statistical features of the situation. The preliminary report of the development work in the oil regions last month, as published by *The Oil City Derrick*, proves to be of a bullish lished by The Oil City Derrick, proves to be of a bullish character. The average daily new production was 3,449 barrels. A decline of 755 barrels a day as compared with November. The number of wells completed was 329, a falling of of 55, but the number of dry holes found was 39, a decrease of 20. There are 252 wells drilling and 240 riss up and building, a decrease of 107 and 7 respectively. More detailed comparisons may be worth making when the revised official report comes to hand. Not only does the year 1835 close with an excess of consumption over production (the pipe line runs having been 21,163,847 barrels and the deliveries 24,187,850 barrels, as shown in Saturday's Trathers), but the foreign trade presents gratifying features to the producer and dealer. Although the depression in values early in the year whi reduce the net product shown to the exporter as concarred with the increase in transactions, the movement of exports of American petroleum show a steady gain in the last three years. The recurracy 1885 are not all in, but for purposes of comparison the total exports from January 1 to December 19 may be taken in the crude article of refined oil, naptha and all other forms of exports:

Jan 1 to bee 19—

1883.

1834.

1885.

Total harrels.

15,004,021 15,281,987

The lorer ase last year over 1884 was 409,180 barrels; over 1885, 747,1167 average per day.

24,004

24,009

The lorer ase last year over 1884 was 409,180 barrels; over 1885, 740,180 harrels. Nor is this all that makes the foreign trade worth study. Though the exports from the seven Continental ports (Antwerp, Rotterdam, Ameteriam, Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin and Danizie and London make an amount only equivalent, at a generous estimate, to three months' consumption. The foreign visiole supply on December 19, 1885, was 1,052,000 barrels from 1885, comment on such figures is unnecessary.

Annough prices were only 1 cent higher at the end of act week than they were on the previous week, the spectors character. The average daily new production was 3.449

barrels from 1883. Comment on such figures is unnecessary.

Although prices were only 1 cent bigher at the end of last week than they were on the previous week, the speculation in National Transit certificates may be credited with some improvement in tone. Naturally the restoration of confidence is a slow process, but it is a gain where even the smallest step is taken in that direction. Business was slightly in excess af the amount for the previous week and nearly 2,009,000 barrels ahead of the business for the week ending December 19. The market was not free from cerentificities of movement. The daily fluctuations of values were parrow, but there was a decline from 90½601 cents to 87 cents before the highest point of the week was reached. Opening with a fair degree of activity after the New Year notiday, the market enjoyed the effect of fright on the part of the trading bears and rone to 91% cents. All of the advance was not retained to the end but the close was fairly strong, and e to 91% cents. All of the advance was not reand rose to 91% cents. All of the advance was not re-tained to the end, but the close was fairly strong, and the bear party showed some indications of less confidence in their position train invetofors. The range of prices and the total dealings at the Con-solidated Exchange for the last two weeks was as fol-

lows: 904g 854m est. 85 87 1 90 9 91 9 5 barrels 25,033,000 26,141,000 The refined oil market was steady to firm last week,

but no change was mide in prices, which ended at 72 cents per gallon (Abel test) in New-York and 72 cents in Philadelphia and Baltimore. BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 2.-Crude Oli-National Transit Certificates opened at 88tg and closet at 91; highest price, 917g, lowest price, 884g Clearances, 1,202,000 barrels.
Oil City, Penn., Jan 2.—Cruie Dil—National Tran-

sit Certificates opened at 88% and closed at 91%; highest price, 91%; lowest price, 88%. Sales, 3.155,000 barrels; clearances, 2.962,000 barrels; runs, 95,780 barrels; shipments, 95,469 barrels; charters, 25,397 barrels. STATE OF TRADE.

DOSTON, Jan. 2.—Flour auti Western Saberfine, \$3.00.2 \$5.00; Extra. \$4.75.2 \$3.00; Fatent Spring Western \$0.00.2 \$5.00; Extra. \$4.75.2 \$3.00; Fatent Wanter Wheats, \$4.50.2 \$5.50. \$6.00 \$0.00 \$1.00 \$

Numbers and Minney, 30 decide. Eggs.—Pressychald Eastern Ne. Receipts to to-law—Four 3,500 bits. 6,300 sacks.

Receipts to to-law—Four 3,500 bits. 6,300 sacks.

Four, 8,000 bits. 0 dec. 24,000 bits. 8,0076 5,300 bits.

BAITHORE Jan. 2 —Cotton dull: Midding. 9c. Flour quiet. Howard street and western Super. \$2572\$5 09; do. Extra. \$3 1.2 mes dor; do. Easter. \$2500 10; do. Extra. \$4 1.2 mes dor; do. Easter. \$4 2.2 mes dor. Amount for dorselver. Bed. \$3 2.2 mes dorselver. Bed. \$4 2.2 mes dorselver. Bed. \$2 2.2 mes dorselver. Be